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Agenda item 61

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Jerzy ZALESKI (Poland)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

"General and complete disarmament:

"(a) Notification of nuclear tests;

"(b) Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof;

"(c) Conventional disarmament;

"(d) Nuclear disarmament;

"(e) Defensive security concepts and policies;

"(f) Relationship between disarmament and development;

"(g) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

"(h) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;

"(i) International arms transfers;

"(j) Regional disarmament;

"(k) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;

"(l) Transparency in armaments;

"(m) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale;

"(n) Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: 1995 Conference and its Preparatory Committee"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in accordance with Assembly resolutions 42/38 C of 30 November 1987, 44/116 O of 15 December 1989, 45/58 C, D and O of 4 December 1990, 46/36 C, D, E, H, I and K of 6 December 1991, 46/36 L of 9 December 1991 and decisions 46/412 and 46/413 of 6 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 8 October 1992, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 65, 68 and 142; and 67 and 69. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and the 21st meetings, from 12 to 28 October (see A/C.1/47/PV.3-21). Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place between the 22nd and 30th meetings, from 29 October to 11 November (see A/C.1/47/PV.22-30). Action on draft resolutions on those items took place between the 31st and 40th meetings, from 12 to 25 November (see A/C.1/47/PV.31-40).

4. In connection with item 61, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament; 1/

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission; 2/

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on international arms transfers (A/47/314 and Add.1);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on conventional disarmament on a regional scale (A/47/316 and Add.1 and 2);

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27).

2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 42 (A/47/42).

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the Register of Conventional Arms (A/47/342 and Corr.1);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof (A/47/362);

(g) Report of the Secretary-General on transparency in armaments (A/47/370 and Add.1-3);

(h) Report of the Secretary-General on the study on defensive security concepts and policies (A/47/394);

(i) Report of the Secretary-General on the relationship between disarmament and development (A/47/452);

(j) Note by the Secretary-General on the notification of nuclear tests (A/47/313);

(k) Note by the Secretary-General on the notification of nuclear tests (A/47/482);

(l) Letter dated 28 January 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/77-S/23486 and Corr.1);

(m) Letter dated 29 January 1992 from the Permament Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/79-S/23494);

(n) Letter dated 4 February 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/85);

(o) Letter dated 11 February 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the concluding documents of the Second Meeting of the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, held in Prague on 30 and 31 January 1992 (A/47/89-S/23576);

(p) Letter dated 18 February 1992 from the representatives of Argentina and Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/92);

(q) Letter dated 25 February 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/93);

(r) Letter dated 26 February 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/96-S/23645);

(s) Letter dated 28 April 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/181);

(t) Letter dated 27 April 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/183);

(u) Letter dated 22 May 1992 from the representatives of Indonesia and Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the press communiqué issued at the conclusion of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Bali, Indonesia, from 14 to 16 May 1992 (A/47/225-S/23998);

(v) Letter dated 2 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/312-S/24238);

(w) Letter dated 17 July 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/341);

(x) Letter dated 30 July 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/356-S/24367);

(y) Note verbale dated 11 September 1992 from the Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/437);

(z) Letter dated 14 September 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/441-S/24559);

(aa) Letter dated 15 September 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a statement issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Damascus Declaration countries at their sixth meeting, held at Doha, Qatar, on 9 and 10 September 1992 (A/47/449-S/24566);

(bb) Note verbale dated 14 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Bahamas to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/537-S/24672);

(cc) Letter dated 2 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/618-S/24747);

(dd) Letter dated 9 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/642-S/24780);

(ee) Note verbale dated 27 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Bahamas to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/47/9).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft decision A/C.1/47/L.3

5. On 26 October, Colombia and Peru submitted a draft decision entitled "International arms transfers" (A/C.1/47/L.3). The draft decision was introduced by the representative of Colombia at the 26th meeting, on 5 November.

6. At its 31st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.1/47/L.3 without a vote (see para. 39, draft decision I).

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.6

7. On 27 October, Peru, on behalf of the States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: 1995 Conference and its Preparatory Committee" (A/C.1/47/L.6). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Peru at the 24th meeting, on 3 November.

8. At the 31st meeting, on 12 November, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement concerning the programme budget implications of the draft resolution (see A/C.1/47/PV.31).

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.6 by a recorded vote of 133 to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 38, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco,

Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Cuba, India.

C. Draft decision A/C.1/47/L.7

10. On 27 October, Peru submitted a draft decision entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale" (A/C.1/47/L.7). The draft decision was introduced by the representative of Peru at the 22nd meeting, on 29 October.

11. At its 31st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.1/47/L.7 without a vote (see para. 39, draft decision II).

D. Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.10

12. On 28 October, Belgium, Canada, the Russian Federation and Sweden, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons" (A/C.1/47/L.10). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Russian Federation at the 26th meeting, on 5 November.

13. At its 31st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.10 without a vote (see para. 38, draft resolution B).

E. Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.12

14. On 28 October, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Indonesia, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Samoa, Sweden and Uruguay, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes" (A/C.1/47/L.12), which was later also sponsored by Japan. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Canada at the 24th meeting, on 3 November.

15. At its 33rd meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.12 by a recorded vote of 133 to none, with 4 abstentions (see para. 38, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows: 3/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, India, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

F. Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.13 and Rev.1 and 2

16. On 28 October, Mauritania, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes" (A/C.1/47/L.13). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Kenya at the 30th meeting, on 11 November.

3/ Subsequently, the delegations of Peru and Latvia indicated that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

17. On 13 November, the sponsor submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.13/Rev.1), which contained the following change: a new ninth preambular paragraph was added, reading:

"Gravely concerned at the recently reported efforts to dump harmful wastes in Somalia".

18. On 16 November, the sponsor submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.13/Rev.2), which contained the following change:

(a) Operative paragraph 3, which had read:

"3. Also expresses grave concern at the recently reported efforts to dump radiological and toxic wastes in Somalia"

was deleted, and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

19. At its 36th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.13/Rev.2 without a vote (see para. 38, draft resolution D).

G. Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.18

20. On 29 October, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, the Central African Republic, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution entitled "Transparency in armaments" (A/C.1/47/L.18), which was later also sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Haiti, Lesotho, Nepal, the Republic of Moldova, Samoa and Singapore. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Netherlands at the 25th meeting, on 4 November.

21. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on its programme budget implications (A/C.1/47/L.44).

22. At its 31st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.18 without a vote (see para. 38, draft resolution E).

H. Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.20 and Rev.1

23. On 29 October, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution entitled "Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques" (A/C.1/47/L.20). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Australia at the 23rd meeting, on 2 November.

24. On 9 November, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.20/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Albania, Bolivia, Haiti and Honduras. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(a) Operative paragraphs 5 and 6, which had read:

"5. Urges signatory States to ratify the Convention without delay;

"6. Invites and encourages those States which have not signed the Convention to become party to it as soon as possible"

were deleted, and replaced by a new operative paragraph 5, reading:

"5. Urges all States that have not already done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention as early as possible, and urges successor States to take appropriate action, so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence",

and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

25. At its 31st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.20/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 38, draft resolution F).

I. Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.23

26. On 30 October, Indonesia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development" (A/C.1/47/L.23), which was later also sponsored by Armenia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Indonesia at the 28th meeting, on 10 November.

27. At its 31st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.23 without a vote (see para. 38, draft resolution G).

J. Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.25

28. On 30 October, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "Regional disarmament" (A/C.1/47/L.25), which was later also sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Burundi, Czechoslovakia, Haiti, Paraguay, Poland, Senegal, Ukraine and the United States of America. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Peru at the 28th meeting, on 10 November.

29. At its 32nd meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.25 without a vote (see para. 38, draft resolution H).

K. Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.27

30. On 30 October, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland and the Russian Federation, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Study on defensive security concepts and policies" (A/C.1/47/L.27), which was later also sponsored by Armenia and Ukraine.

31. At its 31st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.27 without a vote (see para. 38, draft resolution I).

L. Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.29

32. On 30 October, Albania, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution entitled "Confidence- and security-building measures and conventional disarmament in Europe" (A/C.1/47/L.29), which was later also sponsored by Armenia, Costa Rica, Estonia and the Republic of Moldova. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the 27th meeting, on 9 November.

33. At its 32nd meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.29 without a vote (see para. 38, draft resolution J).

M. Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.35

34. On 30 October, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, the Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela and Zimbabwe submitted a draft resolution entitled "Regional disarmament" (A/C.1/47/L.35), which was later also sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Burundi, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Haiti, Hungary, Kuwait, Paraguay, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovenia and Zambia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Pakistan at the 32nd meeting, on 12 November.

35. At its 32nd meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.35 by a recorded vote of 130 to none, with 4 abstentions (see para. 38, draft resolution K). The voting was as follows: 4/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab

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4/ Subsequently, the delegation of Ireland indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bhutan, Cuba, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic.

N. Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.36

36. On 30 October, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations and nuclear disarmament" (A/C.1/47/L.36), which was later also sponsored by Armenia, Belgium, Costa Rica, Ireland, Kazakhstan and Samoa. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Indonesia at the 27th meeting, on 9 November.

37. At its 33rd meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.36 without a vote (see para. 38, draft resolution L).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

38. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

General and complete disarmament

A

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: 1995 Conference and its Preparatory Committee

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2373 (XXII) of 12 June 1968, the annex to which contains the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Noting the provisions of article X, paragraph 2, of that Treaty, requiring the holding of a conference twenty-five years after the entry into

force of the Treaty, to decide whether the Treaty shall continue in force indefinitely or shall be extended for an additional fixed period or periods,

Noting also the provisions of article VIII, paragraph 3, concerning the convening of review conferences, which provides for quinquennial review conferences,

Noting further that the last review conference took place in 1990,

Recalling that the Treaty entered into force on 5 March 1970,

Recalling also its decision 46/413 of 6 December 1991, by which it took note of the intent of the parties to form a preparatory committee in 1993 for the conference called for in article X, paragraph 2, of the Treaty,

1. Takes note of the decision of the parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, following appropriate consultations, to form a preparatory committee for a conference to review the operation of the Treaty and to decide on its extension, as called for in article X, paragraph 2, and also as provided for in article VIII, paragraph 3, of the Treaty;

2. Notes that the Preparatory Committee will be open to all the parties to the Treaty and, if the Preparatory Committee so decides at the outset of its first session, to States not parties, as observers, and will hold its first meeting in New York from 10 to 14 May 1993;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services, including summary records, as may be required for the 1995 Conference and its Preparatory Committee.

B

Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/36 E of 6 December 1991,

1. Takes note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1992 session that deals with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons; 5/

5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27), para. 80.

2. Recognizes that in 1992 the Ad Hoc Committee made a further contribution to the clarification of different approaches that continue to exist with regard to both of the important subjects under consideration;

3. Takes note also of the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons should be re-established at the beginning of its 1993 session and that it should be given guidance on reviewing the organization of its work with the aim of fulfilling its mandate;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to continue its substantive negotiation on the subject with a view to the prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end and drawing upon the annexes to the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, the result of which should be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant documents relating to the discussion of all aspects of the issue by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

C

Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/36 D of 6 December 1991 and previous resolutions, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly 6/ and of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to consider urgently the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration,

Noting that the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament for 1992 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the programme of work of the Conference for all three parts of its 1992 session contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, 7/

6/ Resolution S-10/2.

7/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27), para. 6.

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Conference on Disarmament on those items, 8/

Welcoming the significant progress in reducing nuclear-weapon arsenals as evidenced by substantive bilateral agreements between the Russian Federation and the United States of America and unilateral undertakings by France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States towards the reduction in some of their nuclear-weapons programmes or of the numbers of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems as well as regarding the disposition of fissile material,

Welcoming also the recent decision by the United States not to produce plutonium or highly enriched uranium for nuclear explosive purposes,

Considering that the cessation of production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and the progressive conversion and transfer of stocks to peaceful uses would also be a significant step towards halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race,

Considering also that the prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other explosive devices would be an important measure in facilitating the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and explosive devices,

1. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the General Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes".

D

Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind resolutions CM/Res.1153 (XLVIII) of 1988 9/ and CM/Res.1225 (L) of 1989, 10/ adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, concerning the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa,

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8/ Ibid., sect. III.A and B.

9/ See A/43/398, annex I.

10/ See A/44/603, annex I.

Welcoming resolution GC(XXXIII)/RES/509 on the dumping of nuclear wastes, adopted on 29 September 1989 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-third regular session, 11/

Welcoming also resolution GC(XXXIV)/RES/530 establishing a Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste, adopted on 21 September 1990 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-fourth regular session, 12/

Considering its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, 13/ inter alia, to consider effective methods of control against the use of radiological methods of warfare,

Recalling resolution CM/Res.1356 (LIV) of 1991, 14/ adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, on the Bamako Convention on the Ban on the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and on the Control of Their Transboundary Movements within Africa,

Aware of the potential hazards underlying any use of radioactive wastes that would constitute radiological warfare and its implications for regional and international security, and in particular for the security of developing countries,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 6/

Aware also of the consideration in the Conference on Disarmament during its 1992 session, of the question of dumping of radioactive wastes,

Gravely concerned at the recently reported efforts to dump harmful wastes in Somalia,

Recalling its resolution 46/36 K of 6 December 1991, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session the progress recorded in the ongoing negotiations on this subject,

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11/ See International Atomic Energy Agency, Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Thirty-third Regular Session, 25-29 September 1989.

12/ Ibid., Thirty-fourth Regular Session, 17-21 September 1990.

13/ The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

14/ See A/46/390, annex I.

1. Takes note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to a future convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons; 15/

2. Expresses grave concern regarding any use of nuclear wastes that would constitute radiological warfare and have grave implications for the national security of all States;

3. Calls upon all States to take appropriate measures with a view to preventing any dumping of nuclear or radioactive wastes that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the ongoing negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, radioactive wastes as part of the scope of such a convention;

5. Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to intensify efforts towards an early conclusion of such a convention and to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session the progress recorded in the ongoing negotiations on this subject;

6. Takes note of resolution CM/Res.1356 (LIV) of 1991, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, on the Bamako Convention on the Ban on the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and on the Control of Their Transboundary Movements within Africa;

7. Expresses the hope that the effective implementation of the International Atomic Energy Agency Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste will enhance the protection of all States from the dumping of radioactive wastes on their territories;

8. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue keeping the subject under active review, including the desirability of concluding a legally binding instrument in this field;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes".

E

Transparency in armaments

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/36 L of 9 December 1991 entitled "Transparency in armaments",

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15/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27), para. 80.

Continuing to take the view that an enhanced level of transparency in armaments contributes greatly to confidence-building and security among States and that the establishment of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms constitutes an important step forward in the promotion of transparency in military matters,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's report on the technical procedures and adjustments to the annex to resolution 46/36 L necessary for the effective operation of the Register and on the modalities for its early expansion, 16/

Welcoming also the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters as adopted by consensus in the Disarmament Commission, 17/

Welcoming also the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its agenda item entitled "Transparency in armaments", 18/

1. Declares its determination to ensure the effective operation of the Register of Conventional Arms as provided for in paragraphs 7, 9 and 10 of its resolution 46/36 L;

2. Endorses the recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report on the technical procedures and adjustments to the annex to the above-mentioned resolution necessary for the effective operation of the Register;

3. Notes the suggestions offered in the report as a first step in the consideration of modalities for early expansion of the Register;

4. Calls upon all Member States to provide the requested data and information to the Secretary-General by 30 April annually, beginning in 1993;

5. Encourages Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their national arms import and export policies, legislation and administrative procedures, both as regards authorization of arms transfers and prevention of illicit transfers, in conformity with paragraph 18 of its resolution 46/36 L;

6. Reaffirms its request to the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development with the assistance of a group of governmental experts convened in 1994 on the basis of equitable geographical representation;

16/ A/47/342 and Corr.1.

17/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/47/42), annex I.

18/ Ibid., Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27), sect. III.I.

7. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources are made available for the United Nations Secretariat to operate and maintain the Register;

8. Encourages the Conference on Disarmament to continue its work undertaken in response to the requests contained in paragraphs 12 to 15 of resolution 46/36 L;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to report on progress made in implementing the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Transparency in armaments".

F

Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/72 of 10 December 1976, in which it referred the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques to all States for their consideration, signature and ratification and expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention,

Recalling also its resolution 46/36 A of 6 December 1991, in which it noted that a majority of States parties to the Convention had expressed their wish to convene the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention in September 1992,

Welcoming the fact that States parties to the Convention met at Geneva from 14 to 18 September 1992 to review the operation of the Convention, with a view to ensuring that its purposes and provisions were being realized,

Having considered the Final Document of the Second Review Conference,

Noting with satisfaction that the Review Conference confirmed that the obligations assumed under article I of the Convention had been faithfully observed by the States parties,

Noting also that the Review Conference recognized the continuing importance of the Convention and its objectives, and the common interest of mankind in maintaining its effectiveness in prohibiting the use of environmental modification techniques as a means of war,

Emphasizing that in its Final Declaration the Second Review Conference reaffirmed its belief that universal adherence to the Convention would enhance international peace and security,

Bearing in mind that the States parties to the Convention reaffirmed their strong common interest in preventing the use of environmental modification techniques for military or any other hostile purposes, their strong support for the Convention, their continued dedication to its principles and objectives and their commitment to implement effectively its provisions,

1. Notes the assessment by the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques that the Convention has been effective in preventing military or any other hostile use of any environmental modification techniques between States parties, and that its provisions need to be kept under continuing review and examination in order to ensure their global effectiveness;

2. Welcomes the reaffirmation of the Review Conference of support for article II of the Convention and for the definition therein of the term "environmental modification techniques", which States parties to the Convention agree that, taken together with the Understandings relating to articles I and II, covers military or any other hostile use of any environmental modification techniques having widespread, long-lasting or severe effects as the means of destruction, damage or injury to any State party by another State party;

3. Notes with satisfaction the confirmation by the Review Conference that the military or any other hostile use of herbicides as an environmental modification technique in the meaning of article II is a method of warfare prohibited by article I if such use of herbicides upsets the ecological balance of a region, thus causing widespread, long-lasting or severe effects as the means of destruction, damage or injury to any other State party;

4. Calls upon all States to refrain from military or any other hostile use of any environmental modification techniques;

5. Urges all States that have not already done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention as early as possible, and urges successor States to take appropriate action, so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence;

6. Welcomes the reaffirmation, under article V, of the undertaking of all States parties to consult one another and to cooperate in solving any problems which may arise in relation to the objectives of, or in the application of the provisions of, the Convention;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to assist States parties in promoting the universality of the Convention, including through the provision of appropriate advice on procedures.

G

Relationship between disarmament and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly 19/ concerning the relationship between disarmament and development,

Recalling also the adoption on 11 September 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, 6/

Bearing in mind the Final Document of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held, at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992,

Stressing the growing importance of the symbiotic relationship between disarmament and development in current international relations,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General 20/ and actions undertaken in accordance with the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the programme of action adopted at the International Conference; 21/

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development".

H

Regional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/116 U and 44/117 B of 15 December 1989, 45/58 M of 4 December 1990 and 46/36 F of 6 December 1991,

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19/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8.

20/ A/47/452.

21/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8, para. 35.

Considering that the regional approach to disarmament is one of the most important means by which States can contribute to the strengthening of international security, arms limitation and disarmament,

Recognizing that the regional and global approaches complement each other and can be pursued simultaneously in the promotion of regional and international peace and security,

Convinced that disarmament can be carried out only in a climate of confidence based on mutual respect and aimed at ensuring better relations founded on justice, solidarity and cooperation,

Noting that the consumption of resources for potentially destructive purposes is in stark contrast to the need for social and economic development and that reduction in military expenditure following, inter alia, the conclusion of regional disarmament agreements could entail benefits in both the social and economic fields,

Considering that regional disarmament measures should be aimed at establishing a military balance at the lowest level while not diminishing the security of each State and at eliminating as a matter of priority the capability for large-scale offensive action and surprise attacks,

Noting also that disarmament measures in one region should not lead to increased arms transfers to other regions or extend the military imbalances and/or tensions from one area to other areas,

Considering also that confidence-building and transparency measures are essential elements in the implementation of regional disarmament,

Persuaded that verification measures are important to ensure compliance with regional agreements on arms control and disarmament,

1. Reaffirms that the regional approach to disarmament is one of the essential elements in the global efforts to strengthen international peace and security, arms limitation and disarmament;

2. Is convinced of the importance and effectiveness of regional disarmament measures taken at the initiative of States of the region and with the participation of all States concerned and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, in that they can contribute to the security and stability of all States, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in compliance with international law and existing treaties;

3. Affirms that comprehensive political and peaceful settlement of regional conflicts and disputes can contribute to the reduction of tension and the promotion of regional peace, security and stability as well as of arms limitation and disarmament;

4. Stresses the importance of confidence-building measures, including objective information on military matters, in ensuring the success of this process;

5. Affirms also that multifaceted cooperation among States in the region, especially encompassing political, economic, social and cultural fields, can be conducive to the strengthening of regional security and stability;

6. Notes with satisfaction the important progress made in various regions of the world through the adoption of arms limitation, peace, security and cooperation agreements, including those related to the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction, and encourages States in the regions concerned to continue implementing these agreements;

7. Recognizes the useful role played by the regional centres of the United Nations;

8. Encourages States of the same region to examine the possibility of creating, on their own initiative, regional mechanisms and/or institutions for the establishment of measures in the framework of an effort of regional disarmament or for the prevention and the peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts with the assistance, if requested, of the United Nations;

9. Believes that regional initiatives should enjoy the support of all States of the region concerned and the respect of those outside that region;

10. Invites and encourages all States to conclude, whenever possible, agreements on arms limitation and confidence-building measures at the regional level, including those conducive to avoiding the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

I

Study on defensive security concepts and policies

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/58 O of 4 December 1990, in which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to undertake a study on defensive security concepts and policies,

Noting with satisfaction positive developments in the world, reflecting a trend towards reducing the significance of military power in ensuring national policy aims,

Realizing that threats to international peace and security caused by recurring acts of aggression underline the need for intensified efforts towards elaborating a broad range of peaceful means for the prevention of conflicts, including confidence-building measures,

Noting that defensive security concepts as well as initiatives on preventive diplomacy contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Considering the importance of the development of an international dialogue on defensive security policies for the promotion of security and stability in the world,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General 22/ containing the study on defensive security concepts and policies,

1. Takes note of the study on defensive security concepts and policies;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the group of experts who assisted in the preparation of the study;

3. Calls upon all Member States to familiarize themselves with the study and its conclusions and recommendations;

4. Recalls that, in its resolution 45/58 O, it invited Member States to initiate or intensify the dialogue on defensive security concepts and policies at the bilateral level, particularly at the regional level and, where appropriate, at the multilateral level, and notes that the study concluded that:

"To this end, Member States could:

"(a) Express their views on the concept and objective of 'defensive security', as defined in the present study;

"(b) Examine their current situation with respect to the political and military aspects of 'defensive security';

"(c) Determine to what extent their international relations, their security commitments and their regional situation might enable them to consider taking measures, on the basis of reciprocity, to achieve a situation of 'defensive security' at the bilateral, regional or multilateral level. The States that share common security interests at a regional or other level might consider undertaking consultations among themselves;

"(d) Consider, individually or jointly, problems relating to the resources needed to fulfil collective security commitments consistent with the Charter of the United Nations;

"(e) Keep the Secretary-General informed of progress or initiatives in the field of 'defensive security'";

22/ A/47/394.

5. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange for the reproduction of the study as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible distribution.

J

Confidence- and security-building measures and conventional disarmament in Europe

The General Assembly,

Determined to achieve progress in disarmament,

Stressing that confidence-building and disarmament measures have a positive impact on international security,

Noting the work accomplished in 1992 by the Disarmament Commission on its agenda items entitled "Objective information on military matters" and "Regional approach to disarmament within the context of global security", 23/

Recalling its resolutions 43/75 P of 7 December 1988, 44/116 I of 15 December 1989, 45/58 I of 4 December 1990 and 46/36 G of 6 December 1991,

Reaffirming the great importance of increasing security and stability in Europe through the establishment of a stable, secure and verifiable balance of conventional armed forces at lower levels, as well as through increased openness and predictability of military activities,

Considering that, along with the new political situation in Europe, the positive results of the negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures, as well as those on conventional armaments and forces, both within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, have considerably increased confidence and security in Europe, thereby contributing to international peace and security,

Welcoming the new measures agreed upon in these fields among the States signatories of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe and among the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe,

Expressing the hope that the implementation of these decisions will contribute to the prevention or settlement of crises in Europe, including those due to acts of aggression or the use of military force in some parts of the continent,

1. Notes with satisfaction the progress achieved so far in the process of disarmament and the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe;

23/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/47/42), paras. 28 and 30.

2. Welcomes in particular:

(a) The decision of the States signatories of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe to implement this Treaty, as well as the recent Concluding Act of the Negotiations on Personnel Strength of Conventional Armed Forces in Europe;

(b) The signature of the Treaty on Open Skies with the adoption of the Declaration on the Treaty on Open Skies;

(c) The adoption, by the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, of a new significant set of confidence- and security-building measures;

(d) The decision of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, at the Helsinki summit meeting, 24/ to establish a Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Forum for Security Cooperation with a mandate to start new negotiations on arms control, disarmament, and confidence- and security-building; to enhance regular consultation and to intensify cooperation among them on matters related to security, and to further the process of reducing the risk of conflict;

3. Invites all States to consider the possibility of taking appropriate measures with a view to reducing the risk of confrontation and strengthening security, taking due account of their specific regional conditions.

K

Regional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/58 P of 4 December 1990 and 46/36 I of 6 December 1991 on regional disarmament,

Believing that the efforts of the international community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the inherent human desire for genuine peace and security, the elimination of the danger of war and the release of economic, intellectual and other resources for peaceful pursuits,

Affirming the abiding commitment of all States to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations in the conduct of their international relations,

Noting that essential guidelines for progress towards general and complete disarmament were adopted at the tenth special session of the General Assembly, 6/

24/ See A/47/361, annex.

Welcoming the prospects of genuine progress in the field of disarmament engendered in recent years as a result of negotiations between the two super-Powers,

Taking note of the recent proposals for disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation at regional and subregional levels,

Recognizing the importance of confidence-building measures for regional and international peace and security,

Convinced that endeavours by countries to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, would enhance the security of smaller States and would thus contribute to international peace and security by reducing the risk of regional conflicts,

1. Stresses that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues;

2. Affirms that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security;

3. Calls upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels;

4. Welcomes the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at regional and subregional levels;

5. Supports and encourages efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation measures at regional and subregional levels;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Regional disarmament".

L

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations and nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions,

Recognizing the fundamental changes that have taken place with respect to international security, which have permitted agreements on deep reductions in

the nuclear armaments of the States possessing the largest inventories of such weapons,

Mindful that it is the responsibility and obligation of all States to contribute to the process of the relaxation of international tension and to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Stressing the importance of strengthening international peace and security through disarmament,

Emphasizing that nuclear disarmament remains one of the principal tasks of our times,

Stressing that it is the responsibility of all States to adopt and implement measures towards the attainment of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Appreciating a number of positive developments in the field of nuclear disarmament, in particular the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Agreement and the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms,

Noting that there are still significant nuclear arsenals and that the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons, rests with the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those which possess the largest nuclear arsenals,

Welcoming the steps that have already been taken by those States to begin the process of reducing the number of nuclear weapons and removing such weapons from a deployed status,

Noting the new climate of relations between the United States of America and States of the former Soviet Union, which permits them to intensify their cooperative efforts to ensure the safety, security and environmentally sound destruction of nuclear weapons,

Urging that further cooperation be undertaken to accelerate the implementation of agreements and unilateral decisions relating to nuclear disarmament and nuclear-arms reductions,

Welcoming the reductions made by other nuclear-weapon States in some of their nuclear-weapon programmes, and encouraging all nuclear-weapon States to consider appropriate measures relating to nuclear disarmament,

Affirming that bilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament should facilitate and complement each other,

1. Expresses its satisfaction at the continued implementation of the Treaty that was concluded between the United States of America and the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the elimination of their

intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles, 25/ in particular at the completion by the parties of the destruction of all their declared missiles subject to elimination under the Treaty;

2. Welcomes the signing of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms in Moscow on 31 July 1991, and the accompanying protocol that was signed in Lisbon on 23 May 1992, and urges the parties to take the steps necessary to bring this Treaty and the accompanying protocol into force at the earliest possible date;

3. Also welcomes the unilateral decisions announced by the President of the United States of America and similar unilateral steps announced by the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and subsequently by the President of the Russian Federation to reduce significantly the size and nature of nuclear deployments worldwide, to eliminate certain nuclear weapons and to enhance stability;

4. Further welcomes the Joint Understanding on Further Reductions in Strategic Offensive Arms between the United States of America and the Russian Federation that was announced in Washington on 17 June 1992, and urges that the early conversion of this Joint Understanding into a formal treaty be completed;

5. Encourages the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine to continue their cooperative efforts aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and strategic offensive arms on the basis of existing agreements, and welcomes the contributions that other States are making to such cooperation as well;

6. Further encourages and supports the United States of America and the Russian Federation in their efforts to reduce their nuclear armaments and to continue to give these efforts the highest priority in order to contribute to the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons;

7. Invites the United States of America and the Russian Federation to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their discussions and in the implementation of their strategic offensive arms agreements and unilateral decisions.

* * *

39. The First Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decisions:

25/ The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 12, 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

I

International arms transfers

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, and recalling its resolution 46/36 H of 6 December 1991, entitled "International arms transfers", adopted without a vote at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, and in particular its paragraph 10, decides:

(a) To welcome the information provided by Member States on the subject contained in the report of the Secretary-General; 26/

(b) To invite Member States that have not yet done so to convey to the Secretary-General their views on this matter;

(c) To include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "International arms transfers".

II

Conventional disarmament on a regional scale

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, having recalled its decision 46/412 of 6 December 1991, decides:

(a) To welcome the report of the Secretary-General on this question; 27/

(b) To invite Member States that have not yet done so to convey to the Secretary-General their views on this matter;

(c) To include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale".

26/ A/47/314 and Add.1.

27/ A/47/316 and Add.1 and 2.

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 62

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Jerzy ZALESKI (Poland)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

"Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

"(a) World Disarmament Campaign;

"(b) Regional confidence-building measures;

"(c) Nuclear-arms freeze;

"(d) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;

"(e) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme;

"(f) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolutions 46/37 A, B, C, D and E of 6 December 1991 and 46/37 F of 9 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 8 October 1992, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 65, 68 and 142; and 67 and 69. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and 21st meetings, from 12 to 28 October (see A/C.1/47/PV.3-21). Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place between the 22nd and 30th meetings, from 29 October to 11 November (see A/C.1/47/PV.22-30). Action on draft resolutions on those items took place between the 31st and 40th meetings, from 12 to 25 November (see A/C.1/47/PV.31-40).

4. In connection with item 62, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament; 1/

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/47/359);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the World Disarmament Campaign (A/47/469);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on regional confidence-building measures (A/47/511);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme (A/47/568);

(f) Letter dated 26 February 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/96-S/23645);

(g) Letter dated 30 June 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/301);

(h) Letter dated 27 July 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/347);

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27).

(i) Letter dated 17 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Solomon Islands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué of the Twenty-third South Pacific Forum, held at Honiara, Solomon Islands, on 8 and 9 July 1992 (A/47/391);

(j) Letter dated 25 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/564);

(k) Letter dated 9 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/642-S/24780).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.2

5. On 21 October, Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Regional confidence-building measures" (A/C.1/47/L.2), which was later also sponsored by France. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Cameroon at the 23rd meeting, on 2 November.

6. At the same meeting, the representative of Cameroon orally revised the draft resolution by deleting the words "and 45/58 P" in the third preambular paragraph.

7. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on its programme budget implications (A/C.1/47/L.50).

8. At its 36th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.2 by a recorded vote of 132 to 1, with 2 abstentions (see para. 25, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows: 2/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana,

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2/ Subsequently, the delegation of Mauritania indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Armenia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.5

9. On 27 October, Argentina, Australia, Benin, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Senegal, Sweden, Togo, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme" (A/C.1/47/L.5), which was later also sponsored by Algeria, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Kenya, Mongolia, Namibia, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 24th meeting, on 3 November.

10. At its 31st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.5 without a vote (see para. 25, draft resolution B).

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.24

11. On 30 October, Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, the Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, the Democratic People's

Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, the Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe submitted a draft resolution entitled "Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South-East Asia" (A/C.1/47/L.24), which was also later sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Dominica, Estonia, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Malta, Niger, Paraguay, Qatar, Ukraine and the United Arab Emirates. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Singapore at the 28th meeting, on 10 November.

12. At its 31st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.24 without a vote (see para. 25, draft resolution C).

D. Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.26 and Rev.1 and 2 and draft decision A/C.1/47/L.52

13. On 30 October, Bangladesh, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mauritania (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States), Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo and Uruguay (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States) submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean" (A/C.1/47/L.26), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia, Costa Rica, Indonesia and Viet Nam. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 40/151 G of 16 December 1985, 41/60 D of 3 December 1986, 42/39 J of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 D of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, 41/60 J of 3 December 1986, 42/39 K of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 H of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations

Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, 42/39 D of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 G of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia, and 44/117 F of 15 December 1989, 45/59 E of 4 December 1990 and 46/37 F of 9 December 1991 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean,

"Reaffirming its resolutions 37/100 F of 13 December 1982, 38/73 J of 15 December 1983, 39/63 F of 12 December 1984, 40/94 A of 12 December 1985, 41/59 M of 3 December 1986, 42/39 E of 30 November 1987, 44/117 B of 15 December 1989, 45/58 M of 4 December 1990 and 46/36 F of 6 December 1991 on regional disarmament,

"Convinced that the initiatives and activities mutually agreed upon by Member States of the respective regions aimed at fostering mutual confidence and security, as well as the implementation and coordination of regional activities under the World Disarmament Campaign, would encourage and facilitate the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament in these regions,

"Welcoming the programme of activities carried out by the regional centres, which have contributed substantially to understanding and cooperation among the States in each particular region and have thereby strengthened the role assigned to each regional centre in the areas of peace, disarmament and development,

"Recognizing the need to provide the centres with financial viability and stability so as to facilitate the effective planning and implementation of their respective programmes of activities,

"Expressing its gratitude to the Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations that have contributed to the trust funds of the three regional centres,

"Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the three regional centres, 3/ and of his efforts in providing the necessary administrative measures to permit the effective functioning of the three centres, which are an integral part of the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat,

"1. Encourages the regional centres to continue intensifying their efforts, in accordance with their mandates, in promoting cooperation among the States in their respective regions with a view to facilitating

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3/ A/47/359.

the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament;

"2. Commends the Secretary-General for all the efforts he has made to assist the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities, and requests him to continue to provide all the necessary support to the centres;

"3. Appeals once again to Member States, as well as to international, governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen the programmes of activities of the regional centres and their effective implementation;

"4. Decides once again that, to ensure the continued financial viability of the centres, their administrative costs shall be financed from the regular budget;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

14. On 10 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.26/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by France. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Togo at the 30th meeting, on 11 November. The revised draft resolution contained the following change: operative paragraph 4 (see para. 13 above) was revised to read:

"4. Calls for the full implementation of its resolution 46/37 F of 9 December 1991".

15. On 13 November, the sponsors submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.26/Rev.2), in which operative paragraph 4 was revised to read as follows:

"4. Decides once again that, to ensure the continued financial viability of the regional centres, their administrative costs shall be financed from within the existing resources of the regular budget".

16. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.26/Rev.2 (see A/C.1/47/PV.35).

17. On 16 November, Bangladesh, Bolivia, China, Costa Rica, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mauritania (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States), Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Uruguay (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States) and Viet Nam submitted a draft decision entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa,

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean" (A/C.1/47/L.52). The draft decision was introduced by the representative of Togo at the 35th meeting, on 17 November.

18. At its 36th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.1/47/L.52 without a vote (see para. 26, draft decision).

E. Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.33

19. On 30 October, Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons" (A/C.1/47/L.33), which was later also sponsored by Bhutan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of India at the 28th meeting, on 10 November.

20. At its 33rd meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.33 by a recorded vote of 97 to 21, with 19 abstentions (see para. 25, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Marshall Islands, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden.

F. Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.39

21. On 30 October, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico, Myanmar, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Ukraine and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution entitled "World Disarmament Campaign" (A/C.1/47/L.39), which was later also sponsored by Costa Rica. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 28th meeting, on 10 November.

22. At its 31st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.39 without a vote (see para. 25, draft resolution E).

G. Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.41

23. On 30 October, Bolivia, India, Indonesia, Mexico and Myanmar submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear-arms freeze" (A/C.1/47/L.41), which was later also sponsored by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 28th meeting, on 10 November.

24. At its 33rd meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.41 by a recorded vote of 92 to 18, with 28 abstentions (see para. 25, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

Against: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, China, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Samoa, Slovenia, Sweden, Zaire.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

25. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

A

Regional confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the United Nations and its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with its Charter,

Bearing in mind the guidelines for general and complete disarmament adopted at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling also its resolutions 43/78 H and 43/85 of 7 December 1988, 44/21 of 15 November 1989, 45/58 M of 4 December 1990 and 46/37 B of 6 December 1991,

Considering the importance and effectiveness of confidence-building measures taken at the initiative and with the participation of all States concerned and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, in that they can contribute to regional disarmament and to international security, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that the resources released by disarmament, including regional disarmament, can be devoted to economic and social development and to the protection of the environment for the benefit of all peoples, in particular those of the developing countries,

Bearing in mind the establishment by the Secretary-General on 28 May 1992 of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, the purpose of which is to encourage arms limitation, disarmament, non-proliferation and development in the subregion,

Bearing in mind also the appointment by the Secretary-General of a Permanent Secretary of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on regional confidence-building measures, 4/ which deals chiefly with the organizational meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, held at Yaoundé from 27 to 31 July 1992 under the auspices of the United Nations;

2. Supports and encourages efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and non-proliferation measures at regional and subregional levels in Central Africa;

3. Welcomes the programme of work including confidence-building measures adopted by the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States at the organizational meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee, held at Yaoundé from 27 to 31 July 1992 under the auspices of the United Nations;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance to the Central African States in implementing the programme of work of the Standing Advisory Committee;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Regional confidence-building measures".

4/ A/47/511.

B

United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme, 5/

Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 6/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, as well as its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 7/ the second special session devoted to disarmament, in which it decided, inter alia, to continue the programme,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme has already trained an appreciable number of public officials selected from geographical regions represented in the United Nations system, most of whom are now in positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament affairs in their respective countries or Governments,

Recalling also its resolutions 37/100 G of 13 December 1982, 38/73 C of 15 December 1983, 39/63 B of 12 December 1984, 40/151 H of 16 December 1985, 41/60 H of 3 December 1986, 42/39 I of 30 November 1987, 43/76 F of 7 December 1988, 44/117 E of 15 December 1989, 45/59 A of 4 December 1990 and 46/37 E of 6 December 1991,

Noting also with satisfaction that the programme, as designed, has enabled an increased number of public officials, particularly from the developing countries, to acquire more expertise in the sphere of disarmament,

Believing that the forms of assistance available to Member States, particularly to developing countries, under the programme will enhance the capabilities of their officials to follow ongoing deliberations and negotiations on disarmament, both bilateral and multilateral,

1. Reaffirms its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly 7/ and the

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5/ A/47/568.

6/ Resolution S-10/2.

7/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32.

report of the Secretary-General 8/ approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments of Czechoslovakia, Finland, Germany, Japan and Sweden for inviting the 1992 fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme;

3. Notes with satisfaction that, within the framework of the programme, the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat organized regional disarmament workshops for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments of Nigeria, Indonesia and Mexico for their support of the regional disarmament workshops, and to the Governments of New Zealand and Norway for making financial contributions;

5. Commends the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme has continued to be carried out;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the implementation of the Geneva-based programme within existing resources and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

C

Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South-East Asia

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the United Nations and its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with its Charter,

Recalling also the Ten Principles adopted by the Asian-African Conference, held at Bandung on 25 April 1955, the Declaration of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, signed at Bangkok in August 1967, and the Declaration adopted by the Association of South-East Asian Nations at its fourth summit meeting, held at Singapore on 27 and 28 January 1992, 9/

Noting that the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South-East Asia, signed at Bali on 24 February 1976, which came into force on 15 July 1976 in respect of the Republic of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore and the Kingdom of Thailand, and on

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8/ A/33/305.

9/ A/47/80-S/23502, annex.

7 January 1984 in respect of Brunei Darussalam, was registered with the United Nations on 20 October 1976,

Noting also that Papua New Guinea acceded to the Treaty on 5 July 1989 and that the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic acceded to the Treaty on 22 July 1992,

Noting further that the purpose of the Treaty is to promote perpetual peace, everlasting amity and cooperation among the peoples of South-East Asia, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including, inter alia, mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations, non-interference in the internal affairs of all nations, peaceful settlement of differences and disputes and renunciation of the threat or use of force,

Aware that the Treaty includes provisions for the pacific settlement of disputes which are in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing that the Treaty provides a strong foundation for regional confidence-building and for regional cooperation and that it is consistent with the call by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in his report entitled "An Agenda for Peace", 10/ for a closer relationship between the United Nations and regional associations,

Endorses the purposes and principles of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South-East Asia and its provisions for the pacific settlement of regional disputes and for regional cooperation in order to achieve peace, amity and friendship among the peoples of South-East Asia, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, which are consistent with the current climate of enhancing regional and international cooperation,

D

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the existence and use of nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to the survival of mankind,

Convinced also that nuclear disarmament is the only ultimate guarantee against the use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced further that a multilateral agreement prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons should strengthen international security and contribute to the climate for negotiations leading to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons,

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10/ A/47/277-S/24111.

Welcoming the agreement reached between the United States of America and the Russian Federation in June 1992 to reduce their warhead stockpiles to a maximum of 3,000 for the Russian Federation and 3,500 for the United States of America by the year 2003,

Conscious that the recent steps taken by the United States of America and the Russian Federation towards a reduction of their nuclear weapons and the improvement in the international climate can contribute towards the goal of complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recalling that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 11/ it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 1992 session, was not able to undertake negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the text annexed to General Assembly resolution 46/37 D of 6 December 1991,

1. Reiterates its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the present resolution;

2. Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly on the results of those negotiations.

ANNEX

Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The States Parties to this Convention,

Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

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11/ Resolution S-10/2.

Convinced that any use of nuclear weapons constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

Convinced that this Convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The States Parties to this Convention solemnly undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

Article 2

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

Article 3

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State that does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-five Governments, including the Governments of the five nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of the Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 4

This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Government of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at _____ on the _____ day of _____ one thousand nine hundred and _____.

E

World Disarmament Campaign

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision taken in 1982 at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, by which the World Disarmament Campaign was launched,

Recalling also its various resolutions on the subject, including resolution 46/37 A of 6 December 1991,

Having examined the reports of the Secretary-General of 8 October 1992 on the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign, 12/ and of 31 July 1992 on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters relating to the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign, 13/ as well as the Final Act of the Tenth United Nations Pledging Conference for the Campaign, 14/ held on 30 October 1992,

Noting with appreciation the contributions that Member States have already made to the Campaign,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 8 October 1992 on the World Disarmament Campaign;

2. Commends the Secretary-General for his efforts to make effective use of the resources available to him in disseminating as widely as possible information on arms limitation and disarmament to elected officials, the media, non-governmental organizations, educational communities and research institutes, and in carrying out an active seminar and conference programme;

12/ A/47/469.

13/ A/47/354.

14/ A/CONF.161/1.

3. Notes with appreciation the contributions to the efforts of the Campaign by the United Nations information centres and the regional centres for disarmament;

4. Decides that the World Disarmament Campaign shall be known hereafter as the "United Nations Disarmament Information Programme" and the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund as the "Voluntary Trust Fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme";

5. Recommends that the Programme should further focus its efforts:

(a) To inform, to educate and to generate public understanding of the importance of and support for multilateral action, including action by the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament, in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, in a factual, balanced and objective manner;

(b) To facilitate unimpeded access to and an exchange of information on ideas between the public sector and public interest groups and organizations, and to provide an independent source of balanced and factual information that takes into account a range of views to help further an informed debate on arms limitation, disarmament and security;

(c) To organize meetings to facilitate exchanges of views and information between governmental and non-governmental sectors and between governmental and other experts in order to facilitate the search for common ground;

6. Invites all Member States to contribute to the Voluntary Trust Fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme;

7. Commends the Secretary-General for supporting the efforts of universities, other academic institutions and non-governmental organizations active in the educational field in widening the world-wide availability of disarmament education, and invites him to continue to support and cooperate, without cost to the regular budget of the United Nations, with educational institutions and non-governmental organizations engaged in such efforts;

8. Decides that at its forty-eighth session there should be an eleventh United Nations Pledging Conference for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme, and expresses the hope that on that occasion all those Member States that have not yet announced any voluntary contributions will do so, bearing in mind the objectives of the Third Disarmament Decade and the need to ensure its success;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report covering both the implementation of the activities of the Programme by the United Nations system during 1993 and the activities of the Programme contemplated by the system for 1994;

10. Also decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "United Nations Disarmament Information Programme".

F

Nuclear-arms freeze

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 15/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, adopted in 1978 and unanimously and categorically reaffirmed in 1982 during the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, 16/ the second special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly expressed deep concern over the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Welcoming the new trends that have led to an improvement in the international security environment,

Welcoming also the announcements of the significant measures, including unilateral steps, taken by the Russian Federation and the United States of America, which could signal the cessation and reversal of the nuclear-arms race,

Welcoming further the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed on 31 July 1991, and the signing of a protocol to this Treaty in which Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States of America have undertaken to give effect to the Treaty,

Welcoming the Joint Understanding of 17 June 1992 between the Russian Federation and the United States of America on further reductions in their strategic offensive arms, and expressing the hope that it will be followed by an agreement at an early date in this regard,

Welcoming in addition the moratoria on nuclear-weapon tests currently observed by France, the Russian Federation and the United States of America,

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15/ Resolution S-10/2.

16/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32.

Convinced of the urgency of further negotiations for the substantial reduction and qualitative limitation of existing nuclear arms,

Considering that a nuclear-arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute an effective step to prevent the qualitative improvement of existing nuclear weaponry during the period when the negotiations take place, and that it would at the same time reinforce the favourable environment for the conduct of negotiations to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons,

Convinced also that the undertakings derived from the freeze can be effectively verified,

Welcoming the unilateral steps taken by the nuclear-weapon States for the cessation of the production of highly enriched uranium for nuclear weapons and for the shutting down of reactors producing weapons-grade plutonium,

Noting with concern that all nuclear-weapon States have not so far taken any collective action in response to the call made in the relevant resolutions on the question of a nuclear-arms freeze,

Convinced further that the current international situation is most conducive to nuclear disarmament,

1. Urges the Russian Federation and the United States of America, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to reach agreement on an immediate nuclear-arms freeze, which would, inter alia, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

2. Calls upon all nuclear-weapon States to agree, through a joint declaration, to a comprehensive nuclear-arms freeze, whose structure and scope would be the following:

(a) It would embrace:

(i) A comprehensive test ban on nuclear weapons and on their delivery vehicles;

(ii) The complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

(iii) A ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

(iv) The complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(b) It would be subject to appropriate and effective measures and procedures of verification;

3. Requests once again the nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report, or separate reports, to the General Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-eighth session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Nuclear-arms freeze".

* * *

26. The First Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, decides:

(a) To request the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the activities of the regional centres;

(b) To include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly: United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean".

UNITED NATIONS

A

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Agenda item 63

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Jerzy ZALESKI (Poland)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

"Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:

"(a) Report of the Disarmament Comission;

"(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;

"(c) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;

"(d) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;

"(e) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;

"(f) Disarmament Week;

"(g) Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures;

"(h) Comprehensive programme of disarmament;

"(i) Transfer of high technology with military applications"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolutions 36/92 H of 9 December 1981, 38/183 O of 20 December 1983, 39/148 H of 17 December 1984, 44/119 G of 15 December 1989, 45/62 F and G of 4 December 1990 and 46/38 A to D of 6 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 8 October 1992, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 65, 68 and 142; and 67 and 69. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and 21st meetings, from 12 to 28 October (see A/C.1/47/PV.3-21). Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place between the 22nd and 30th meetings, from 29 October to 11 November (see A/C.1/47/PV.22-30). Action on draft resolutions on those items took place between the 31st and 40th meetings, from 12 to 25 November (see A/C.1/47/PV.31-40).

4. In connection with item 63, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament; 1/

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission; 2/

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on Disarmament Week (A/47/321);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (A/47/354);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on transfer of high technology with military applications (A/47/371 and Add.1 and 2);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures (A/47/417);

(g) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of multilateral disarmament agreements (A/47/470 and Corr.1);

(h) Note by the Secretary-General on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters: United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (A/47/345);

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27).

2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 42 (A/47/42).

(i) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "Economic aspects of disarmament: disarmament as an investment process" (A/47/346);

(j) Letter dated 28 January 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/77-S/23486 and Corr.1);

(k) Letter dated 29 January 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/79-S/23494);

(l) Letter dated 4 February 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/85);

(m) Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, on the occasion of Disarmament Week, 27 October 1992, entitled "New dimensions of arms regulation and disarmament in the post-cold war era" (A/C.1/47/7).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.4 and proposed amendments contained in document A/C.1/47/L.48

5. On 27 October, Brazil, Cameroon, Egypt, Finland, Hungary, India, Malaysia, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Sweden and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission" (A/C.1/47/L.4), which was later also sponsored by Armenia. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the annual report of the Disarmament Commission, 3/

"Considering the role that the Disarmament Commission has been called upon to play and the contribution that it should make in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the tenth special session,

"Recalling its resolution 46/38 A of 6 December 1991,

"1. Takes note of the annual report of the Disarmament Commission; 3/

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/47/42).

"2. Commends the Disarmament Commission for its adoption by consensus of a set of guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters, which were recommended to the General Assembly for consideration, pursuant to the adopted 'Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission'; 4/

"3. Notes with satisfaction that the Disarmament Commission has successfully implemented its reform programme and has made considerable progress on other substantive items on its agenda;

"4. Recalls the role of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allows for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues;

"5. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 5/ and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H of 9 December 1982, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations on the items on its agenda, taking into account the adopted 'Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission';

"6. Stresses the importance for the Disarmament Commission to work on the basis of a relevant agenda of disarmament topics, thereby enabling the Commission to concentrate its efforts and thus optimize its progress on specific subjects in accordance with resolution 37/78 H;

"7. Recommends that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1992 organizational session, adopt the following items for consideration at its 1993 substantive session:

"(1) [To be decided];

"(2) Process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons;

"(3) Regional approach to disarmament within the context of global security;

"(4) The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields;

4/ A/CN.10/137 of 27 April 1990.

5/ Resolution S-10/2.

"8. Also requests the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1993 and to submit a substantive report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the annual report of the Conference on Disarmament, 6/ together with all the official records of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

"10. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure full provision to the Commission and its subsidiary bodies of interpretation and translation facilities in the official languages, and to assign, as a matter of priority, all the necessary resources and services to this end;

"11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled 'Report of the Disarmament Commission'."

6. On 13 November, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Indonesia, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, the Philippines and Spain submitted amendments to draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.4 (A/C.1/47/L.48), which was later also sponsored by Bulgaria, Ireland, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nicaragua and Portugal.

7. At the 37th meeting, on 20 November, the representative of Canada orally revised the amendments (A/C.1/47/L.48), as follows:

(a) New third, fourth and fifth preambular paragraphs were added, which read as follows:

"Noting the support for the proposal to include a new item in the agenda of the 1993 substantive session of the Disarmament Commission, entitled 'General guidelines for non-proliferation, with special emphasis on weapons of mass destruction',

"Noting the support for consideration of the inclusion of a new item in the agenda of the 1994 susbstantive session of the Disarmament Commission, entitled 'International arms transfer, with particular reference to resolution 46/36 H of 6 December 1991',

"Recognizing the need to further improve the effective functioning of the United Nations Disarmament Commission, and bearing in mind the experience of the 1992 substantive session when the agenda item on objective information on military matters was successfully concluded,";

6/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27).

(b) In the amended operative paragraph 7, subparagraph (4), which had read:

"(4) General guidelines for non-proliferation, with special emphasis on weapons of mass destruction",

was deleted;

(c) The new operative paragraph 8, which had read:

"8. Recommends that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1993 organizational session, consider including the issue of international arms transfer, with particular reference to resolution 46/36 H of 6 December 1991, in the agenda of its substantive session in 1994",

was revised to read as follows:

"8. Requests that the Disarmament Commission, at the aforementioned organizational meeting, consider the following matters:

"(1) The objective of moving the agenda of the Disarmament Commission to a three-item phased approach with one item in the first year of consideration, one item in its middle year and one item in its concluding year, with the result that, in principle, one item is added and one item is concluded, respectively, at each substantive session;

"(2) That, in furtherance of the foregoing, the 1993 substantive session should be considered as a transitional year and therefore should consider whether:

"(i) Two items on the current agenda, namely those items referred to in operative paragraph 7 (2) and (3) respectively, should be concluded;

"(ii) One item, namely, that referred to in operative paragraph 7 (1), should be held over for conclusion at the next substantive session in 1994; and

"(iii) One new item should be included in the substantive agenda";

(d) The new operative paragraph 9, which had read:

"9. Also recommends that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1993 substantive session, endeavour to conclude its consideration of items 2 and 3 and that the consideration of item 1 be prolonged with a view to its conclusion in 1994",

was deleted, and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the amendments (A/C.1/47/L.48), as orally revised, without a vote.

9. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.4, as amended by document A/C.1/47/L.48, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 27, draft resolution A).

10. Subsequently, in a letter dated 20 November 1992 addressed to the Secretary of the Committee, the delegation of India withdrew its sponsorship of draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.4.

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.8

11. On 27 October, Austria, Brazil, Cameroon, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Malaysia, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "Guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters" (A/C.1/47/L.8), which was later also sponsored by Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland and Japan. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the 30th meeting, on 11 November.

12. At its 31st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.8 without a vote (see para. 27, draft resolution B).

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.15 and Rev.1

13. The draft resolution was included in the report of the First Committee under agenda item 51, entitled "Science and Technology for Disarmament" (see A/47/681).

D. Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.16

14. On 28 October, Afghanistan, Belarus, Canada, China, Costa Rica, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Disarmament Week" (A/C.1/47/L.16), which was introduced by the representative of Mongolia at the 23rd meeting, on 2 November.

15. At its 31st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.16 without a vote (see para. 27, draft resolution C).

E. Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.22

16. On 30 October, Argentina, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures" (A/C.1/47/L.22), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia, Burundi, Ethiopia, Iceland, the Republic of Moldova and Samoa. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the 27th meeting, on 9 November.

17. At its 32nd meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.22 without a vote (see para. 27, draft resolution D).

F. Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.28 and Rev.1

18. On 30 October, Belgium, in its capacity as President of the Conference on Disarmament, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament" (A/C.1/47/L.28), which was introduced by its representative at the 28th meeting, on 10 November.

19. On 6 November, the sponsor submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.28/Rev.1), which contained the following change: at the end of operative paragraph 2, the words "of its agenda" were revised to read "on its agenda".

20. At its 31st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.28/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 27, draft resolution E).

G. Draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.30

21. On 30 October, Austria, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain and Sri Lanka submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research" (A/C.1/47/L.30), which was later also sponsored by Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Canada and Singapore. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of France at the 26th meeting, on 5 November.

22. At its 31st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.30 by a recorded vote of 132 to none, with 3 abstentions (see para. 27, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America.

H. Draft decision A/C.1/47/L.53

23. On 20 November, the Chairman of the First Committee submitted a draft decision, entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" (A/C.1/47/L.53), which he introduced at the 40th meeting, on 25 November.

24. At the same meeting, draft decision A/C.1/47/L.53 was orally revised by the Chairman as follows:

(a) At the end of subparagraph (b), the words "and also to request:" were deleted;

(b) At the beginning of subparagraphs (b) (i) and (ii), which became subparagraphs (c) and (d), the words "To request" were added.

25. In connection with the draft decision, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on its programme budget implications (A/C.1/47/L.55).

26. At its 40th meeting, on 25 November, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.1/47/L.53, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 28, draft decision).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

27. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

A

Report of the Disarmament Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the annual report of the Disarmament Commission, 7/

Considering the role that the Disarmament Commission has been called upon to play and the contribution that it should make in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the tenth special session,

Noting the support for the proposal to include a new item in the agenda of the 1993 substantive session of the Disarmament Commission, entitled "General guidelines for non-proliferation, with special emphasis on weapons of mass destruction",

Noting the support for consideration of the inclusion of a new item in the agenda of the 1994 substantive session of the Disarmament Commission, entitled "International arms transfer, with particular reference to resolution 46/36 H of 6 December 1991",

Recognizing the need to improve further the effective functioning of the United Nations Disarmament Commission and, bearing in mind the experience of the 1992 substantive session, when the agenda item on objective information on military matters was successfully concluded,

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7/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/47/42).

Recalling its resolution 46/38 A of 6 December 1991,

1. Takes note of the annual report of the Disarmament Commission; 7/

2. Commends the Disarmament Commission for its adoption by consensus of a set of guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters, which were recommended to the General Assembly for consideration, pursuant to the adopted "Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission"; 8/

3. Notes with satisfaction that the Disarmament Commission has successfully implemented its reform programme and has made considerable progress on other substantive items on its agenda;

4. Recalls the role of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allows for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues;

5. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 9/ and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H of 9 December 1982, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations on the items on its agenda, taking into account the adopted "Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission";

6. Stresses the importance for the Disarmament Commission to work on the basis of a relevant agenda of disarmament topics, thereby enabling the Commission to concentrate its efforts and thus optimize its progress on specific subjects in accordance with resolution 37/78 H;

7. Recommends that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1992 organizational session, adopt the following items for consideration at its 1993 substantive session:

(1) Process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons;

(2) Regional approach to disarmament within the context of global security;

(3) The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields;

8/ A/CN.10/137 of 27 April 1990.

9/ *Resolution S-10/2.*

8. Requests that the Disarmament Commission, at the aforementioned organizational meeting, consider the following matters:

(a) The objective of moving the agenda of the Disarmament Commission to a three-item phased approach with one item in the first year of consideration, one item in its middle year and one item in its concluding year, with the result that, in principle, one item is added and one item is concluded, respectively, at each substantive session;

(b) That, in furtherance of the foregoing, the 1993 substantive session should be considered as a transitional year and therefore should consider whether:

(i) Two items on the current agenda, namely, those items referred to in paragraph 7 (2) and (3), respectively, should be concluded;

(ii) One item, namely, that referred to in paragraph 7 (1), should be held over for conclusion at the next substantive session in 1994;

(iii) One new item should be included in the substantive agenda;

9. Also requests the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1993 and to submit a substantive report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the annual report of the Conference on Disarmament, 10/ together with all the official records of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

11. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure full provision to the Commission and its subsidiary bodies of interpretation and translation facilities in the official languages, and to assign, as a matter of priority, all the necessary resources and services to that end;

12. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

10/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27).

B

Guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/75 G of 7 December 1988 and 44/116 E of 15 December 1989,

Taking note of the report of the Disarmament Commission, 7/ containing the text, adopted by the Commission at its 1992 session, of the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters, 11/

Expressing its appreciation for the work accomplished by the Disarmament Commission in finalizing the text of the guidelines and recommendations,

Reaffirming its firm conviction that a better flow of objective information on military matters can help to relieve international tension and contribute to the building of confidence among States on a global, regional or subregional level and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements,

Appealing to all States to consider the widest possible use of objective information on military matters,

Noting with satisfaction the encouraging results of specific measures agreed upon and implemented in certain regions,

1. Endorses the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters as adopted by the Disarmament Commission at its 1992 substantive session;

2. Recommends the guidelines and recommendations to all States for implementation, fully taking into account specific political, military and other conditions prevailing in a region, on the basis of initiatives and with the agreement of the States of the region concerned;

3. Invites all States to provide relevant information to the Secretary-General regarding their implementation of the guidelines and recommendations not later than 31 May 1994;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the guidelines and recommendations, on the basis of national reports on accumulated relevant experience, to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

11/ Ibid., Supplement No. 42 (A/47/42), annex I.

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Implementation of the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters".

C

Disarmament Week

The General Assembly,

Noting the momentous developments of unprecedented magnitude that have taken place in international relations recently, and welcoming the important achievements of late in the areas of arms limitation and disarmament,

Noting with satisfaction the increasing role and prestige of the United Nations as a focal point for coordinating and harmonizing the efforts of States,

Emphasizing anew the need for and the importance of world public opinion in support of disarmament efforts in all their aspects,

Further noting with satisfaction the broad and active support by Governments and international and national organizations of the decision taken by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, regarding the proclamation of the week starting 24 October, the day of the founding of the United Nations, as a week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament, 12/

Recalling the recommendations concerning the World Disarmament Campaign contained in annex V to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, in particular the recommendation that Disarmament Week should continue to be widely observed, 13/

Noting the support for the further observance of Disarmament Week expressed by Member States at the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament,

Recognizing the significance of the annual observance of Disarmament Week, including by the United Nations,

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12/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 102.

13/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9-13, document A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 12.

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up measures undertaken by States, Governments and non-governmental organizations in holding Disarmament Week; 14/

2. Commends all States, international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations for their active support for and participation in Disarmament Week;

3. Invites all States that so desire, in carrying out appropriate measures at the local level on the occasion of Disarmament Week, to take into account the elements of the model programme for Disarmament Week prepared by the Secretary-General;

4. Invites Governments and international and national non-governmental organizations to continue to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken;

5. Invites the Secretary-General to continue to use the United Nations information organs as widely as possible to promote better understanding among the world public of disarmament problems and the objectives of Disarmament Week;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session, the year of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, the item entitled "Disarmament Week".

D

Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/62 F, adopted without a vote on 4 December 1990,

Reconfirming its support for the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level as endorsed in resolution 43/78 H, adopted without a vote on 7 December 1988,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on experience reported by Member States with the implementation of confidence-building measures, 15/

14/ A/47/321.

15/ A/47/417.

Noting with satisfaction the encouraging results of specific confidence-building measures agreed upon and implemented in some regions and, in particular, of measures creating confidence by contributing to disarmament and arms control and by promoting constraint in the military field,

Realizing with deep concern that at the same time tensions in other regions rise and that in some places violent armed conflicts have erupted,

Considering that confidence-building measures, especially when applied in a comprehensive manner, can be conducive to achieving structures of security based on cooperation and openness and thus contribute to the wider objective of the renunciation of the threat or use of force,

Welcoming recent progress in the promotion of transparency in the military field as a cornerstone for confidence-building through the finalization in the Disarmament Commission at its last session of its work on the agenda item entitled "Objective information on military matters" and through the inclusion of the item entitled "Transparency in armaments" in the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament,

Bearing in mind that confidence-building measures pursued at the regional level can contribute to the development of global security,

Pointing to the ongoing elaboration and implementation of confidence- and security-building measures within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe with a view to building on the foundations already laid for cooperative security in Europe,

Aware that there are situations peculiar to specific regions that have a bearing on the nature of the confidence-building measures feasible in those regions,

1. Stresses the need for the development of confidence-building measures as a concrete and continuous process to help to prevent the use of armed force as a means of resolving political conflicts;

2. Recommends the guidelines to all States for implementation, taking fully into account the specific political, military and other conditions prevailing in a region, on the basis of initiatives and with the agreement and cooperation of the States of the region concerned;

3. Also recommends to all States and regions that have started to implement confidence-building measures to pursue further and strengthen this process;

4. Appeals to all States to consider the widest possible use of confidence-building measures in their international relations, including bilateral, regional and global negotiations, as an important step towards prevention of conflict and, in times of political tension and crisis, as an instrument for peaceful settlement of conflicts;

5. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to pursue actively its work on the agenda item entitled "Transparency in armaments", which includes consideration and elaboration of universal and non-discriminatory practical means to increase openness and transparency in military matters;

6. Invites the Secretary-General to continue to collect relevant information from all Member States;

7. Appeals to all Member States that have not yet done so to make their contribution to the report of the Secretary-General;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda for its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures".

E

Report of the Conference on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament, 10/

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community, has the primary role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament,

Considering, in this respect, that the present international climate should give additional impetus to multilateral negotiations with the aim of reaching concrete agreements,

Welcoming the conclusion of negotiations at the Conference on Disarmament on the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, 16/ which has reaffirmed the need for and the importance of the Conference as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community,

Noting with satisfaction the results achieved so far on the subject of the improved and effective functioning of the Conference on Disarmament, including the decision to carry out consultations on the issues of the membership and agenda of the Conference, and the decision of the Conference, to continue the process at its 1993 session,

1. Reaffirms the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community;

16/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27), appendix I.

2. Welcomes the determination of the Conference on Disarmament to fulfil that role in the light of the evolving international situation with a view to making early substantive progress on priority items of its agenda;

3. Encourages the ongoing review of the agenda, membership and methods of work of the Conference on Disarmament;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

F

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/83 M of 11 December 1979, in which it requested the Secretary-General to establish the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the basis of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General, 17/

Reaffirming its resolution 39/148 H of 17 December 1984, in which it approved the Statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, renewed the invitations to Governments to consider making voluntary contributions to the Institute and requested the Secretary-General to continue to give the Institute administrative and other support,

Recalling also its resolution 42/42 J of 30 November 1987, in which it took note with appreciation of the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies 18/ and noted that the establishment of the Institute offered new opportunities regarding research in the field of disarmament,

Recalling further its resolution 45/62 G of 4 December 1990, in which it requested the Institute to prepare, with the assistance of independent experts, a research report on the economic aspects of disarmament and to report to the General Assembly, through the Secretary-General, at its forty-seventh session,

Reaffirming the need for the international community to have access to independent and in-depth research on disarmament, in particular on emerging problems and the foreseeable consequences of disarmament,

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17/ A/34/589.

18/ A/42/300, annex.

Noting in this regard the importance of research on the economic aspects of disarmament,

Having considered the annual report of the Director of the Institute 19/ and the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters 20/ acting in its capacity as Board of Trustees of the Institute,

1. Welcomes the research report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "Economic aspects of disarmament: disarmament as an investment process", 21/ as transmitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly;

2. Commends the report to the attention of Member States and encourages them to give active consideration, in particular, to the economic principles for disarmament contained in the executive summary of the report;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to give the report the widest possible circulation.

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28. The First Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, decides:

(a) To reconvene meetings of the First Committee for five working days, from 8 to 12 March 1993 in New York, with the purpose of reassessing the multilateral arms control and disarmament machinery, in particular the respective roles of the First Committee, the United Nations Disarmament Commission and the Conference on Disarmament and their interrelationship, as well as the role of the Office for Disarmament Affairs, including ways and means to enhance the functioning and efficiency of the said machinery, bearing in mind the competence of the Security Council in those matters. The aim of

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19/ A/47/345, annex I.

20/ Ibid., annex II.

21/ A/47/346, annex.

the session is to conduct the aforementioned reassessment with a view to reaching concrete, agreed recommendations for appropriate action. With respect to the Conference on Disarmament, it is understood that the primary responsibility for making recommendations on its future rests with that body;

(b) To invite Member States to provide their views on the report of the Secretary-General entitled "New dimensions of arms regulation and disarmament in the post-cold war era" 22/ no later than 31 January 1993, and to request the Secretary-General to submit a compilation of the said views thereon to the General Assembly for consideration at the reconvened meetings of the First Committee;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to transmit his report, entitled "New dimensions of arms regulation and disarmament in the post-cold war era", 22/ to the Conference on Disarmament; and the Conference on Disarmament to transmit to the Chairman of the First Committee the results of its consideration of that report by 15 February 1993, as well as the status of its ongoing review of its agenda, composition and methods of work by 20 February 1993;

(d) To request the Chairman of the First Committee, with the assistance of the other officers of the Committee, and the Secretariat, to coordinate the above actions.

22/ A/C.1/47/7.

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A

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Agenda item 64

ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Jerzy ZALESKI (Poland)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 46/39 of 6 December 1991.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 8 October 1992, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 65, 68 and 142; and 67 and 69. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and 21st meetings, from 12 to 28 October (see A/C.1/47/PV.3-21). Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place between the 22nd and 30th meetings, from 29 October to 11 November (see A/C.1/47/PV.22-30). Action on draft resolutions on those items took place between the 31st and 40th meetings, from 12 to 25 November (see A/C.1/47/PV.31-40).

4. In connection with item 64, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on Israeli nuclear armament (A/47/538);

(b) Letter dated 6 February 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the documents adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Dakar from 9 to 11 December 1991 (A/47/88-S/23563).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/47/L.9 and REV.1

5. On 28 October, Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen submitted a draft resolution entitled "Israeli nuclear armament" (A/C.1/47/L.9), which was introduced by the representative of Qatar at the 26th meeting, on 5 November.

6. On 12 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/47/L.9/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(a) The fourth preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "Noting with grave concern Israel's persistent refusal to commit itself not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons, despite repeated calls by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency",

was deleted;

(b) The seventh preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "Deeply alarmed by the information with regard to the continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons by Israel and its testing of their delivery systems threatening regional and international peace and security",

was revised to read:

> "Deeply alarmed by the information with regard to the continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons by Israel";

(c) The eighth preambular paragraph, which had read:

> "Aware of Israel's collaboration with South Africa in developing their nuclear-weapons delivery systems",

was revised to read:

> "Concerned at the cooperation between Israel and South Africa in the military nuclear fields";

(d) The ninth preambular paragraph, which had read:

"Deeply concerned that Israel has not committed itself to refrain from attacking or threatening to attack safeguarded nuclear facilities",

was deleted;

(e) Operative paragraphs 3 and 4, which had read:

"3. Expresses grave concern at the cooperation between Israel and South Africa in the military nuclear fields;

"4. Expresses its deep concern regarding the information on Israel's continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and testing of their delivery systems",

were deleted, and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly;

(f) The original operative paragraph 6, which had read:

"6. Calls upon all States and organizations that have not yet done so not to cooperate with or give assistance to Israel that could enhance its nuclear-weapons capability",

was revised to read:

"4. Calls upon all States and organizations not to cooperate with or give assistance to Israel with the aim of enhancing its nuclear-weapons capability".

7. At the 34th meeting, on 16 November, the Syrian Arab Republic withdrew its sponsorship of draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.9/Rev.1 (see A/C.1/47/PV.34). Subsequently, on 20 November, its delegation submitted a letter addressed to the Chairman of the First Committee reinstating its sponsorship of the draft resolution.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/47/L.9/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 54 to 3, with 70 abstentions (see para. 9). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen.

Against: Israel, Romania, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

9. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Israeli nuclear armament

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest of which is resolution 46/39 of 6 December 1991,

Recalling its resolution 44/108 of 15 December 1989, in which, inter alia, it called for placing all nuclear facilities in the region under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,

Recalling also that the Security Council, in its resolution 487 (1981), called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards,

Taking note of relevant resolutions adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the latest of which is resolution GC(XXXVI)/RES/601 of 25 September 1992, 1/

1/ See International Atomic Energy Agency, Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Thirty-sixth Regular Session, 21-25 September 1992.

Taking into consideration the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992, 2/ and in particular its paragraph 52, which relates to Israel's nuclear capabilities,

Deeply alarmed by the information with regard to the continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons by Israel,

Concerned at the cooperation between Israel and South Africa in the military nuclear fields,

1. Deplores Israel's refusal to renounce possession of nuclear weapons;

2. Urges Israel to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; 3/

3. Reaffirms that Israel should promptly apply Security Council resolution 487 (1981), in which the Council, inter alia, requested it to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to refrain from attacking or threatening to attack nuclear facilities;

4. Calls upon all States and organizations not to cooperate with or give assistance to Israel with the aim of enhancing its nuclear-weapons capability;

5. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel may take to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

2/ A/47/675-S/24816, annex.

3/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 729, No. 10485.